

This is Fertilizer Year

WITH less farm labor New England farmers will be able to grow even larger crops by using Essex Animal Fertilizers. Made from the best organic materials, BLOOD, BONE AND MEAT, to which we add high grade chemicals. Always active and reliable. For worn out soil we are selling an Animal Fertilizer with 4% water-soluble POTASH.

Essex Fertilizers are especially profitable to the farmer because they save labor and grow greater crops on the same number of acres for high market prices.

Farmers are cautioned to enter orders early as supply of raw materials is uncertain. Write for our Booklets about how to grow crops and for our agent's name. Local agents wanted.

ESSEX FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass.
Branch Consolidated Rendering Co.

ESSEX ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

WANTED

Lake Shore Property

Mountain or Hillside Cottage Sites

Small Farms

Suitable for Country Homes

Summer Camp Sites

Do you want to sell lots on the shore of a lake or pond, or accessible sites on the slope of a hill or mountain, affording a good view, and suitable for the location of cottages or bungalows? Do you wish to sell small farms or abandoned farms, that are suitable for summer homes? Do you wish to dispose of property suitable for a country place for persons of wealth? Do you wish to place in the market land suitable for summer camps or colonies?

Any Vermont property included in the classes mentioned may be advertised free of charge in a booklet soon to be issued by the State Publicity Bureau. The blanks needed, together with directions may be obtained by addressing

STATE PUBLICITY BUREAU,

Secretary of State's Office,

Montpelier, Vt.

HELP THE KIDNEYS

ARMENIAN RELIEF

Middlebury Readers Are Learning The Way

It's the little kidney ills—The lame, weak or aching back—The unnoticed urinary disorders—That may lead to dropsy and Bright's disease.

When the kidneys are weak, Help them with Doan's Kidney Pills. A remedy especially for weak kidneys.

Doan's have been used in kidney troubles for 50 years.

Endorsed by 50,000 people—endorsed at home.

Proof in a Middlebury citizen's statement.

Mrs. James Rodgers, 17 Seymour St., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills about seven years ago when I suffered from a slight disorder of my kidneys. I was helped so much that no symptom has returned. I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills highly."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Rodgers had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.

WAGONS AND SLEIGHS

I have a few New Sleighs, Comforts, Covered and Road Sleighs. Also a few New Buggies, and some good Second-Hand Jobs. Sleighs are going to be hard to get later.

I am doing

PAINTING

If you wish your cutter repaired and painted, don't wait until sleighing before you bring it in.

Now is the time to have your Heavy Sleds Shod

E. H. THOMAS

The Carriage Man.



ONCE IN YOUR LIFE
you are in extreme danger.
If that cough goes to your lungs—What Then?

KEMP'S BALSAM
might have prevented this illness and expense.
STOP THAT COUGH NOW
with
KEMP'S BALSAM
Guaranteed.

Chronology of the Year 1919

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

WAR AND PEACE

Jan. 2—President Wilson arrived in London.
Jan. 3—British landed troops in Riga, Libau and Windau to combat the bolsheviks.
Jan. 3—President Wilson received in Rome.
Jan. 4—Hoover made head of international relief organization.
Jan. 4—Poles in full possession of Posen.
Jan. 4—New Serbian-Croatian-Slovene government formed at Belgrade.
Jan. 4—Bolsheviks captured Riga.
Jan. 6—Civil war between government forces and the Spartans broke out in Berlin; the latter captured the Spandau arsenal.
Jan. 7—President Wilson returned to Paris.
Jan. 8—Berlin rioters forced Gen. Harries to hold down the American flag.
Jan. 8—Ebert faction on top in Berlin after severe street fighting.
Jan. 9—Independent socialists set up new government in Berlin.
Jan. 10—Republic proclaimed in Luxembourg, but suppressed at once by the French.
Jan. 11—Socialist republic proclaimed in Bremen.
Jan. 11—Count Karolyi made president of Hungarian republic.
Jan. 12—Supreme council of peace congress held its first meeting in Paris.
Jan. 12—Spartans defeated in Berlin.
Jan. 12—Spartans gained control of Constance, Baden.
Jan. 13—Many Spartans executed in Berlin.
Jan. 15—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg abdicated and was succeeded by her sister Charlotte.
Jan. 16—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed in Berlin.
Jan. 17—Counter-revolution broke out in Petrograd and bolsheviks began retreat eastward from Estonia.
Jan. 18—Armistice granted Germany extended one month.
Jan. 18—Interallied peace congress formally opened.
Jan. 19—Bolsheviks captured Kiev.
Jan. 19—Polish coalition cabinet formed by Paderewski.
Jan. 20—German elections resulted generally favorably to the majority socialists.
Jan. 20—White Russia proclaimed its union with the Russian soviet republic.
Jan. 20—Allied supreme council asked Russian factions to send representatives to conference at the Princes' islands, Sea of Marmara.
Jan. 20—American troops forced to retreat from Sionark, northern Russia.
Jan. 20—Peace conference adopted plan for League of Nations.
Jan. 20—Czechs captured Odesburg from the Poles.
Jan. 20—President Wilson visited the Chateau Thierry and Reims regions.
Jan. 21—Plan of giving German colonies to allied countries as mandates of League of Nations adopted by supreme council.
Jan. 21—Fighting between Czechs and Poles stopped by order of supreme council.
Jan. 21—Bolsheviks captured Vistula, northern Russia.
Jan. 21—German government troops bombarded Bremen and ejected the Spartans.
Jan. 21—French national assembly opened in Weimar.
Jan. 21—Russian anarchists evacuated Vilna.
Jan. 21—Polish constitutional assembly met in Warsaw.
Jan. 21—Friedrich Ebert elected president of German republic and Philipp Scheidemann made premier.
Jan. 21—Romanian revolt in Roumania. King Ferdinand slightly wounded.
Jan. 21—Draft of League of Nations plan completed and adopted by commission.
Jan. 21—Gen. Denikin's anti-bolshevik army reached the Caspian after beating big soviet army and taking 3,000 prisoners.
Jan. 21—President Wilson sailed for Rome.
Jan. 21—Germans accepted new terms for renewal of armistice, under protest.
Jan. 21—Felix Dzerzhinsky shot in shoulder by an anarchist.
Jan. 21—Governments of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia formally rejected the proposal for conference at Princes' islands.
Jan. 21—President Wilson landed in Boston and spoke in behalf of League of Nations plan.
Jan. 21—President Wilson sailed for Paris.
Jan. 21—Many Spartans summarily executed in Berlin after bloody battles.
Jan. 21—President Wilson landed in France.
Jan. 21—Ukrainians captured Lemberg from Poles.
Jan. 21—Count Karolyi, head of provisional government of Hungary, resigned, and new government proclaimed solidarity with the Russian soviet republic.
Jan. 21—British Secretary of War Churchill announced Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection.
Jan. 21—General strikes and fatal riots in Berlin and other German cities.
Jan. 21—Soviet government established in Munich.
Jan. 21—Antanas Smetona elected president of Lithuania and signed treaty with Russia.
Jan. 21—Ukrainian soviet troops captured Odesa.
Jan. 21—General strike in Magdeburg, followed by riots.
Jan. 21—Government troops regained possession of Magdeburg and Essen.
Jan. 21—Geneva, Switzerland, chosen as seat of League of Nations.
Jan. 21—American engineers reached Murmansk.
Jan. 21—Gen. Haller's Polish divisions left France for Poland.
Jan. 21—Libau seized by German troops and Lithuanian provisional government overthrown.
Jan. 21—First bolshevik army, on the Priest, surrendered to Ukrainians.
Jan. 21—Soldiers' council took control of Vienna.
Jan. 21—Reds put to rout in Vienna.
Jan. 21—Evacuation of Sebastopol by allies announced.
Jan. 21—Victory loan campaign opened in U. S.
Jan. 21—Ukrainians took Kiev from bolsheviks.
Jan. 21—President Wilson declared Italy could not have Fiume, and the Italian delegates abandoned the peace conference.
Jan. 21—Mexico declared it would not recognize the Monroe doctrine, and withdrew its minister to France.
Jan. 21—League of Nations covenant unanimously adopted by peace conference.
Jan. 21—German peace envoys reached Versailles.
Jan. 21—Peace council decided dispute over Sino-Chinese in Japan in favor of Japan.
Jan. 21—Most of Munich taken by government troops.
Jan. 21—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau invited Italy to return to peace conference, promising to give her Fiume after two years.
Jan. 21—Surrender of Hungarian soviet government announced.
Jan. 21—Complete peace treaty adopted by allied delegates.
Jan. 21—Great Britain recognized independence of Finland.
Jan. 21—Chinese cabinet instructed Chinese delegates not to sign peace treaty.
Jan. 21—Peace treaty handed to German delegates.
Jan. 21—U. S. recognized government of Finland.
Jan. 21—Austrian peace delegates arrived at St. Germain.
Jan. 21—Greek troops occupied Smyrna after fighting.
Jan. 21—New anti-communist government of Hungary set up at Annad.
Jan. 21—British ships defeated bolshevik fleet in Gulf of Finland.
Jan. 21—German delegates given extension of time to May 20 to reply to terms.
Jan. 21—Germany's reply to peace terms submitted.
Jan. 21—British warships defeated bolshevik fleet in the Baltic.

June 1—Rhine republic proclaimed in various cities, with Dr. Hans A. Dorten at its head.
June 2—Peace terms presented to Austria's delegates.
June 3—U. S. Senate adopted resolution asking hearing by peace congress for "June 1919" reply to German counter-proposals and final draft of treaty handed to Germans and seven days allowed them to sign.
June 4—President Wilson visited the ruins of Belgium.
June 4—Russian cruisers Oleg and Slava sunk by British warships.
June 4—Italian cabinet resigned, being refused a vote of confidence.
June 4—German government decided to sign peace treaty and the Scheidemann cabinet resigned.
June 4—Gustav Bauer formed new German cabinet.
June 4—Surrendered German warships at Scapa Flow nearly all sunk by their crew.
June 4—France's Ni made premier of Italy.
June 22—German national assembly voted to sign treaty. Allies refused any further modification of terms.
June 23—German government officially agreed to sign the treaty.
June 23—Bloody rioting in Berlin and Hamburg.
June 23—Allies rejected appeal against dismemberment of Turkey.
June 23—Peace treaty with Germany signed at Versailles; only the Chinese delegates refusing to sign.
June 23—Warfare between Germans and Poles ceased.
June 23—President Wilson sailed from France.
June 23—President Wilson arrived at New York on George Washington.
June 23—German national assembly ratified peace treaty by vote of 38 to 15.
June 23—Official notification of ratification of peace treaty by German assembly given peace conference at Versailles.
June 23—Trade between United States and Germany ordered resumed by state department at Washington.
June 23—Anarchist plot to destroy homes of law enforcement officials in eight eastern cities attempted. Two persons killed.
June 23—Senate adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.
June 23—Postmaster General Burleson surrendered operation of telegraph and telephone systems to the companies.
June 23—Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan ratified woman suffrage amendment.
June 23—Violent emergency prohibition law went into effect.
June 23—Federal trade commission reported to President that packers planned complete control of all foodstuffs.
June 23—President Wilson vetoed agricultural bill because of its provision repealing daylight saving law.
June 23—President A. C. Townley and Joseph W. Nott of Nonpartisan league of North Dakota found guilty by jury at Jackson, Minn., of conspiracy to teach disloyalty.
June 23—Race riots in Washington, four persons killed.
June 23—Race riots in Chicago; two killed, many hurt.
June 23—Chicago race war spread; 25 in all were killed and hundreds hurt.
June 23—State troops in action to quell Chicago race riots.
June 23—Governor relinquished control of the telegraph and telephone systems.
June 23—Congress repealed daylight-saving law.
June 23—President Wilson ordered civil and criminal proceedings against the "Big Five" packers.
June 23—President Wilson addressed congress on subject of living.
June 23—Henry Ford won libel suit against Chicago Tribune, with nominal damages.
June 23—President Wilson vetoed the daylight-saving repeal bill.
June 23—Daylight-saving repeal bill passed over president's veto.
June 23—Attorney general confirmed by senate as U. S. attorney general.
June 23—Bill to make Pershing general for life passed by congress.
June 23—President Wilson started on speaking tour of country.
June 23—Pershing nominated general and confirmed by senate.
June 23—Secretary of Commerce Redfield renewed effective Oct. 1.
June 23—Prohibition enforcement bill passed by senate.
June 23—Charles M. Galloway resigned as chief of service commission and attacked Postmaster General Burleson.
June 23—Great fake stock market plot based by arrests in Chicago.
June 23—Violent riots at Pontiac, Ill., revolted and killed a guard.
June 23—General Pershing landed at New York and was given great reception and commissioned general for life.
June 23—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium landed at New York.
June 23—Col. J. D. Bell, Brooklyn, elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.
June 23—House of congress given to General Pershing.
June 23—President Wilson's trip ended by his illness.
June 23—Negro mob in Omaha lynched negro prisoner, fought police, set fire to courthouse and almost killed Mayor E. P. Smith.
June 23—Brand Whitlock made ambassador to Belgium.
June 23—Five white men and eleven negroes killed in race war at Elaine, Ark.
June 23—King and queen of the Belgians landed in New York.
June 23—International trade conference opened in Atlantic City.
June 23—President Wilson vetoed prohibition enforcement bill and house repealed it.
June 23—Senate passed prohibition enforcement bill over president's veto and it became law.
June 23—Farmer's national congress opened in Hagerstown, Md.
June 23—Secretary of Commerce Redfield ordered effective Oct. 1.
June 23—Republicans won election in Massachusetts, New York and Kentucky and Democrats won in New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi. Wets won in Ohio.
June 23—Hundreds of Reds arrested by federal agents all over country.
June 23—U. S. W. members fired into American legion parade at Centralia, Wash., killing four ex-soldiers; one of murderers lynched.
June 23—Prince of Wales arrived in Washington.
June 23—President Wilson left his bed for first time in six weeks.
June 23—Franklin D'Olier elected national commander of American legion.
June 23—Secretary of the Treasury Charles G. Glavin appointed U. S. senator from Virginia.
June 23—House adjourned.
June 23—Senate adjourned.
June 23—U. S. Senator Newberry of Michigan and 134 others indicted for election frauds.
June 23—Regular session of congress opened.
June 23—President Wilson's message read to congress.
June 23—Congressman J. W. Alexander of Missouri made secretary of conference.
June 23—Republican national committee set the convention for June 8 in Chicago.
June 23—Dr. H. A. Garfield resigned as fuel administrator.
June 23—Senator Johnson, California, announced his candidacy for presidency.
June 23—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time prohibition act.
June 23—Senator Harding, Ohio, announced his candidacy for Republican nomination for presidency.
June 23—Big packers agree to discontinue all their side lines.
June 23—Victor Berger, convicted Socialist, re-elected to congress from Fifth Wisconsin district.
June 23—Great strike of marine workers of New York began.
June 23—Bloody battles between strikers and troops in New York.
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June 23—General strike in Lima and Cuzco, Peru.
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DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Michigan legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.
Jan. 2—Legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma and Colorado ratified the prohibition amendment.
Jan. 2—Supreme court declared constitutional the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory.
Jan. 2—Berger, Kruse, Gerner, Engdahl and Tucker, Socialists, convicted in Chicago of sedition and disloyalty.
Jan. 2—Tennessee, Idaho and Maine legislatures ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 2—West Virginia ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 2—Attorney General Gregory resigned, effective March 4.
Jan. 2—Prohibition amendment ratified by Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina.
Jan. 2—Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and New Hampshire ratified dry amendment.
Jan. 2—Nebraska ratified prohibition amendment, making the three-fourths majority necessary for ratification in that state, and Missouri and Wyoming followed.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 2—Great strike of marine workers of New York began.
Jan. 2—Bloody battles between strikers and troops in New York.
Jan. 2—New York strike ended pending arbitration by war labor board.
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Jan. 2—Great general strike in Winnipeg.
Jan. 2—Chicago milk wagon drivers won their strike.
Jan. 2—General strike called in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, and Missouri and Wyoming followed.

Jan. 2—Toronto strike called off.
Jan. 2—Committee at telegraphers' union in New York decided to strike.
Jan. 2—Detroit turned strike.
Jan. 2—General strike of telegraph operators started.
Jan. 2—Tempera re-elected president of A. F. of L.
Jan. 2—A. F. of L. declared for 44-hour week for all crafts and U. S. employees.
Jan. 2—Building Employers' association of Chicago locked out 20,000 employees because of carpenters' strike.
Jan. 2—Boston street car men on strike.
Jan. 2—Strike of Atlantic coast ship workers ended.
Jan. 2—Chicago surface and elevated car men struck.
Jan. 2—Police of London and English provinces called on strike, but few responded.
Jan. 2—Chicago street car strike ended by compromise.
Jan. 2—Railroad shop work of U. S. struck.
Jan. 2—Brooklyn Transit workers struck.
Jan. 2—Fourteen railroad unions demanded increased wages.
Jan. 2—Actors on strike in New York.
Jan. 2—Actors' strike spread to Chicago.
Jan. 2—Railway shophmen voted to return to work.
Jan. 2—Pacific coast railways tied up by strike.
Jan. 2—President Wilson granted 4-cent an hour raise to railway shophmen and issued explanatory statement to public, calling for industrial truce.
Jan. 2—Railway shophmen's committee rejected President Wilson's offer and ordered vote on strike by the men.
Jan. 2—Pacific coast railway men voted to call off strike.
Jan. 2—Actors won their strike.
Jan. 2—Three strikers killed in riots in Hammond, Ind.
Jan. 2—Unemployed police of Boston struck.
Jan. 2—State troops called to Boston; seven persons killed in riots.
Jan. 2—Steel workers' committee called strike for September 22 against United States Steel corporation.
Jan. 2—Carpenters' strike in Chicago district ended by victory for union.
Jan. 2—Great strike of steel workers begun. Two killed and several hurt in riots in Pittsburgh region.
Jan. 2—British railway men struck.
Jan. 2—Strike begun in Bethlehem steel works.
Jan. 2—Lockout and strike in printing trade in New York; many publications suspended.
Jan. 2—Serious strike riots in Gary, Ind. British rail workers' strike ended by compromise.
Jan. 2—Federal troops sent to Gary and martial law proclaimed in Gary, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor.
Jan. 2—Industrial conference opened in Washington.
Jan. 2—New York harbor tied up by strikes.
Jan. 2—Nation-wide strike of soft coal miners ordered for Nov. 11.
Jan. 2—New York harbor workers' strike called off.
Jan. 2—Labor bloc withdrew from industrial conference because its resolution on collective bargaining was rejected.
Jan. 2—Industrial conference dissolved.
Jan. 2—Miners rejected all offers of compromise.
Jan. 2—International congress of working women opened in Washington.
Jan. 2—International labor conference opened in Washington.
Jan. 2—Government obtained injunction against the coal strike.
Jan. 2—Strike of soft coal miners began.
Jan. 2—Federal Judge Anderson ordered mine leaders to call off strike by Nov. 11.
Jan. 2—Miners' union officials canceled the strike order.
Jan. 2—New York printers voted to abandon strike.
Jan. 2—Government's efforts to end coal strike by negotiation failed, miners' rejecting offer of 14 per cent increase in wages.
Jan. 2—War time coal order renewed by Fuel Administrator Garfield.
Jan. 2—New industrial conference opened in Washington.
Jan. 2—General strike in Rome, Milan and Florence, Italy.
Jan. 2—Fuel Director Garfield issued drastic orders for conservation of coal.
Jan. 2—Compromise offer from President Wilson presented to miners' officials.
Jan. 2—Miners accepted President Wilson's offer of 14 per cent increase in wages and commission to determine scale and conditions for future, and called off their strike.
Jan. 2—London tailoring contractors and garment workers struck.

FOREIGN

Jan. 20—Royalet revolution broke out in Portugal.
Jan. 21—The Irish parliament met in Dublin and proclaimed the independence of Ireland.
Jan. 21—Portuguese royalists defeated in several battles.
Jan. 21—Portuguese government announced royalist rebellion was ended.
Jan. 21—Vienna telephony established between Canada and Ireland.
Jan. 21—Open rebellion in the Punjab, India.
Jan. 21—Serious anarchist riots in Zurich, Switzerland.
Jan. 21—Great food riots in Forli, Italy.
Jan. 21—King Emmanuel of Italy issued decree that profiteers will be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned and goods confiscated.
Jan. 21—Resignation of Viscount Ishii as Japanese ambassador to United States announced by government at Tokyo.
Jan. 21—Doctor Pessoa inaugurated president of Brazil.
Jan. 21—Antonio Almeida elected president of Portugal.
Jan. 21—About 30 killed in food riots in Chemnitz, Germany.
Jan. 21—Shah of Persia fled his country.
Jan. 21—President Tinocho of Costa Rica fled. Batista Quirós took the reins of power.
Jan. 21—Viscount Grey made British ambassador to America.
Jan. 21—Suppression of Sinn Fein in County Clare, Ireland, caused much fighting.
Jan. 21—Honduras revolutionists forced President Bertrand to flee the country.
Jan. 21—Shidehara to United States as Japanese ambassador.
Jan. 21—Luxemburg voted to retain Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler.
Jan. 21—Norway accepted prohibition, excepting wines and beer, by plebiscite.
Jan. 21—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma.
Jan. 21—Lad. Astor elected member of British parliament.
Jan. 21—Radicals routed in French elections.
Jan. 21—British government proclaimed suppression of Sinn Fein and like organizations throughout Ireland.
Jan. 21—Assassins attempted to kill Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MEXICO

April 16—General Blanquet, revolutionist leader, killed in fight.
May 25—Villistas proclaimed revolutionary government with Gen. Felipe Angeles as provisional president.
June 14—Villistas forces began an attack on Juarez.
June 15—Several Americans in El Paso having been killed or wounded by shots from Villistas, American troops crossed to Juarez and attacked the Villa forces.
June 16—American troops routed Villistas at Juarez and returned to El Paso.
July 6—Armed Mexicans attacked and robbed boatload of American soldiers near Tampico.
Aug. 16—British charge ordered from Mexico by Carranza.
Aug. 17—Two American army aviators held for ransom by Mexican bandits.
Aug. 18—U. S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits.
Aug. 21—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops and President Wilson refused. Punitive expedition killed four bandits.
Aug. 24—Pursuit of Mexican bandits by U. S. troops abandoned.
Aug. 25—Complete victory of Carranza in elections announced.
Sept. 1—President Carranza in address to congress defended Mexico against accusations, denounced League of Nations and defied Monroe Doctrine.
Sept. 2—U. S. army aviator shot by Mexicans near Laredo, Texas.
Sept. 3—Mexican government protested against U. S. aviators flying over Mexico.
Sept. 3—Mexican rebel organizations appealed to United States to restore order in Mexico.
Nov. 2—Zapalistas surrendered to government forces.
Nov. 16—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured.
Nov. 19—U. S. requested immediate release of aviator Augustus Post arrested at Puebla on charge of complicity with bandits who kidnapped him.